I may here offer some remarks in regard to the general policy of Government in incurring such capital expenditure. Honourable members are aware that, during the last few years Government have embarked upon big commercial, industrial and electrical enterprises, with a view to make the utmost use of the material resources of this State. Such schemes are expected not only to constitute a profitable investment in a commercial sense and to strengthen considerably the revenue position of Government, but are extremely valuable on account of the increased amenities and conveniences which they render to the public, and the indirect and secondary beneficial effects accruing therefrom, such as the mitigation of unemployment to some extent and the stimulation of trades accessory and incidental thereto, etc. The non-productive capital projects undertaken by Government, such as Water Supply and Drainage, Town Planning, etc. are of immense public utility, and although not directly remunerative, are calculated to supply the people the much needed social amenities and in the long run, to result also in saving of expenditure on sanitation and medical relief, while the other schemes such as widening of roads etc., serve also to increase the cleanliness and artistic beauty of the city in consonance with modern standards appropriate to the position and dignity of the State. The present time is most opportune for developing our industrial and commercial resources and for pushing on with the schemes for the promotion of social service and amenities. The rate of interest has now fallen to a point incredibly low as compared with that in previous years, and capital is available in abundance at a very cheap rate. All over the world, economic planning is regarded at present as the main objective of modern state craft, As, in this mundane world, assets cannot be created by the mer. waving of a magic wand, the next best thing is to seize the present opportunity to investigate and complete all possible, deserving schemes.

I furnish below brief details of the more importance schemese provided in the next year's estimates.

28. *Water Supply, Trivandrum.*—The first stage of the project estimated to cost Rs 50·98 lakhs according to the sanctioned Deviation Statement has been nearly completed during the year. The second stage of the project (Rs 6·38 lakhs) and supplemental works (Rs 1·20 lakhs) have been begun and good progress has been made. Out of the first instalment of 28 miles, more than 24 miles have been laid. The pipes for the balance of 18 miles have arrived. For the first stage a sum of Rs ·56 of a lakh has been provided in the next year's budget to pay off all liabilities and to carry out the sanctioned annual scheme of extension of mains. To complete the second stage of the work in 1112, a sum of Rs 3·05

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[Rao Bahadur A. Rengasvami Aiyar.]

lakhs has been provided. A sum of Rs ·70 of a lakh has been provided for the supplemental works such as the reconstruction and extension of the Water Works Office buildings and protective works to the Aruvikarai reservoir to prevent contamination of water, etc. The aggregate provision for works under this head in the next year's budget amounts to Rs 4·31 lakhs. It is hoped to complete the whole work within the year 1112.

The Municipal Council, Trivandrum, is required to pay an annual contribution of one lakh of rupees towards the working expenses of the Water Supply. The demands have not yet been fully paid by the Municipality. With the additional area, after the completion of the second stage, coming into service, the properties in this area will become liable to water tax and so, on the revenue side, an increase of Rs 15,000 has been provided in the budget estimates for 1112, to the annual contribution of one lakh of rupees due to Government from the Municipality.

29. *Water Supply to Mofussil Towns.*—In para 25 of the last year's budget speech, mention was made about the proposal then under consideration, to take up the investigation of water supply simultaneously in the towns of Shencottah, Nagercoil and Alleppey. The investigation was pushed on vigorously during 1111. The field work has been finished and the preparation of designs has been taken up.

In Alleppey, in regard to the source for the water supply which was the most difficult point, we have been particularly lucky. It has been possible to obtain a copious supply of water of good potable quality by investigating at a cheap cost the possibilities of obtaining water from deep bore wells. A trial boring 350 feet deep from the ground level and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter made at the end of April 1936 proved very successful and the supply is expected to be quite sufficient. As a stand by, a second well is also being bored. The water yielded by the well has been found on chamical and bacteriological analysis to be quite satisfactory. It is proposed to pump the water direct into overhead tanks to be constructed in the town and lay the Town Distribution Pipes from the latter and supply the water. The site of the bore wells is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Iron Bridge at Alleppey.

In Shencottah, the site in Melavoor in the western outskirts of the town has been selected.

At Nagercoil as a result of investigations, it is proposed to form a reservoir at Mukkadal about 8 miles to the north of Nagercoil and convey the raw water by gravitation through a pressure pipe conduit and to locate the purification works in the Silpasari tank on a suitable site.

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